CITY INTELLIGENCE. [ For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page,

# THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Mass Meeting at National Hall.

### SPEECU OF SENATOR CRESWELL, OF MARYLAND.

PEPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH

Notwithsunding the extreme inclemency of the weather, National Hall was nearly filled by an enthusiastic audience last evening, to listen to the able discourses of Senator Creswell and others.

The Satterlee Band was in attendance, and enlivened the occasion by discoursing popular airs. As the gentlemen appeared upon the platform they were lustily cheered. Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and made a stirring speech, appealing to the people to stand by Congress and ratify the Constitutional amend-

He then introduced the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, United States Senator from Maryland Senator Creswell came forward, and, after the

applause had subsided, spoke as follows:-Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania: - I feel it to be altogether a work for me to attempt to stir your enthusiasm to a higher pitch than that to which it has already attained. Having recently spent several days in your grand city of Philadelphia I was satisfied then that the cause we all have so dearly at heart was in your hands entirely safe. I felt assured that when the occasion came for you to speak your own sentiments through the ballot-box, there would be no doubt with regard to the result. I saw your people on one occasion assembled in mass that to me was almost territic; and, although noted in the newspapers as one of the speakers, on that occasion I felt that nobody without energy and power could speak to such masses as I saw assembled on Broad street. I thought it became me that evening to retire to my nome and wait for a future occasion. That occasion is presented to me to-night, and I feel proud an opportunity is given me, who has been buttling during the whole of this long, protracted, and cruel war, in a State where every Union man finds a bitter Rebel to oppose him (applause)—to appear audience of Philadelphians, during the war, have made a record so glorious that no time, however long, can efface. (Applause.) It is my privilege, therefore, to address you, and feeling it to be a duty to respond to the call of your committee, I am here before you to night. (Applause.) I hope I shall not be deemed a disreputable character by the President of the United States, when I inform you that I am not only a member of the present Congress, but that I was also a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress (applause), and I am proud to be able to say that on no occasion, during any session of either of those bodies, can my vote be found recorded in any other company than that of the noble representatives you sent from Phila-delphia, and especially will my name be found beside that gentleman (referring to Mr. Kelley), who has been in the last two or three Congresses, and whom you in this Congress have chosen to be your standard-bearer. To him personally I owe a debt of gratifude, and I should feel myself an ingrate did I not avail myself of every oportunity to appear before the citizens of Philadelphia to express my personal gratitude as the gratitude of the Union men of Maryland. In the days of our uncertainty, when we knew not from day to day what event might occur to overturn the government of our State, and subject us to Rebel rule such as that which now prevails in the unreconstructed States, I never, never called upon Judge Kelley to come to my assistance, but that assistance was not promptly rendered. (Applause.) He has battled side by side with me with slave-holding Rebellion; side by side with me in the great contest in 1863 for emancipation. (Applause.) To-night we are called upon to discus other questions than those that were presented during the war, involving, as I believe, questions as momentous as any that the American people have been called upon to decide before. Notwithstanding sixteen months have passed since surrender of Lee's army, notwithstanding the great army which the American people sent into the field to protect their rights has been disbanded, and the soldiers have returned home, and become citizens, we find in this land that we are far from enjoying the security and the blessings of peace which the soldiers and the sailors have achieved. They crushed armed rebellion wherever it appeared. They struck from the hands of every Rebel soldier the musket that had raised against the old flag of the republic (applause); and yet to-night we are called upon to speak in thunder tones, with the view, so tar as we may in that manner, to secure to ourselves the results of that great contest. When the army was disbanded we thought we had secured the fruits or the war. We thought that the questions in issue bad been decided by the bayonet. And why have they not? Simply because the American people have been subjected to another treason-Rebels to-night are organized the same as they were during the war: and all we find different in the contest is that they have a new leader, and that, instead of having the headquarters at Richmond, their leader stands in the White House at Washington, Iu my own opinion there is no difference in point of political fact or morality between the person of Jefferson Davis and the person of Andrew Johnson. (Applause.) If anything, I would denounce Andrew Johnson more than Jeff. Davis. The one may claim that he battled against those whom he considered his enemies; but the other cannot deny that he wages war against the men who were his friends, (Anplause.) And to-night we see announced in the papers that he has given over to Mr. Vallandig-ham, of Ohio, the right to declare his principles, that he never upheld the Republican party If these are his principles, then I ask you how could be accept from the hands of the Repub-

When the war closed a responsible duty was imposed upon Congress. The Thirty-ninth Congress met under such difficulties as the country had never before experienced. We were called upon to pass upon issues more momentous than ever before submitted to an assembly of American people. We found eleven States and the people lying at our feet—as Mr. Johnson him-self declares—without State government, who but a snort time before had been waging war for the destruction of our dearest institutions. We found those people in an attitude that required of us a careful consideration of their condition, with a view to the restoration of their former relations to the general Government, and we felt that, banishing all mere malice, that, laying aside all mere party or personal considerations, it was our duty to pass upon that people in such manner as that through all time this Union should be secured and this people should be saved from the future horrors of civil war. With no view or desire to the President of the United (Applause,) States, but, on the contrary, we asserted that the disposition on the part of a majority of the members of both Houses, if it were possible to do our duty and yet remain on iriendly terms with the President—to consult him so lar as we could go without yielding principle and yet if possible to conform to his views, and I can assert it myself, knowing the views of several of the gentlemen. I am sure that when the friends of the President asserted it they were lying-that we sought to make a rupture between him and Congress—they asserted that which was false. We knew whether we desired it or not. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln he was, under the Constitution, the

lican party a nomination for the second office in the gift of the people, and stand during the

reat martyred chief, Abraham Lincoln

great contest shoulder to shoulder with

(Cheers.)

President of the United States, and of course was the President of the Republican party, as made by the issue in 1864. We know and of he felt that power superior to that of almost any potentate on earth. That was the veto power He sought to place obstacles in our way, and feeling this responsibility, we desired so far as we could to prevent any supture between any branches of the Government. The Thirty-ninth Congress determined to establish the rights of the Southern people as they saw ift, but we found that the President himself had ventured upon the field. We could not sustain him by any provision that we could find in the Consti-tution of the United States. We found that he had assumed to himself the right to decide upon the condition of the Southern States, the right to impose such conditions as he deemed proper, and then the right to say to the Congress of the United States:—"All these have been disposed of; it is not your duty." In order that you may fully understand my ideas with reference to this, I refer you to the paper which he himself presented to the country with reference to the reorganization of the Government of North Carolina. I think if you will turn to that paper you will find there clearly stated many positions that he has since assalled as coming from Congress. I allude to the President's pro-clamation with reference to appointing Mr. William J. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and I allude to this first because it comes first in the chronological arrangement of important events touching these great ques ions. In that proclamation the President say: the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, etc. He then goes on to allege, and whereas the Rebel lion which has been waged by a portion of the United States against the proper constituted authorities of the land, etc.; and then he says in view of the solemn responsibility resting upon me, and for the purpose of enabling the oyal people of said States to organize a Government, whereby justice may be established and domestic tranquility insured. I will allow the States protection in all these rights—life, liberty, and property. Now, the very first proposition that Mr. Johnson asserts you will find in the tourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and that section is, "The United States shall guarantee," etc. Did, then, the President of the United States assume then, the President of the United States assume that he was the United States? If so, he violated the decisions of the courts. I think the United States are the people of the United States, and the people of the United States can alone be represented by their Congress. Again he says that the Rebellion was against the properly constituted authorities. Who were the properly constituted authorities? President Lincoln, to be sure, as the head of the Executive Department. The Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses, as well and Thirty-ninth Congresses, as well as the other authorities of the Government. But you will observe in this proglamation he speaks of the properly constituted authoritie of the Government, and in this document he gives the he to liberty. He distinctly asserts that the Rebellion has deprived all these States of their civil government, and I merely ask you to note that, with a view to some other matter that I will state at the latter stage of my argu ment. Again, jurther down he says "The Convention shall be composed of delegates to be elected by those who are loyal," etc.; and again, he invests in himself all the powers necessary to enable such toyat people of the State of North Carolina to restore sale State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Gov ernment. Now, then, remember the contro versy between Congress and the President is this Whether the power to restore these States is placed by the Constitution in the President of the United States or the Cougress of the United States. I look at that part of his proclamation which looks to the restoration of the States and which looks to the restoration of the States and to other parts, and think it is a usurpation not warranted by the terms of the Constitution. (Applause.) He is the generalissimo of the army. He is the head of the executive department of the Government. He can execute all laws, but me can't make a line of any law. He can rule by his bayonet, and he can make a Union by his bayonet. He may surprise Rebeis and hold Rebels in subjection by his army and navy, but the Supreme Court of the United States says it is an unwarrantable exercise of power an unwarrantable exercise of power attracept by force to make a people ferms, a State government according to his r views, and then endeavor to lead

as Louis XIV, when he cried out, "I am the State." Andrew Johnson asserts, "I am the United States." I do not mean to saddle upon mim the illegal constructions which he has given leto the Constitution, when he has left a copy with every one he stopped with. He has im-posed upon every one of the Rebel States certain terms, which he declares, in his official communication with them, to be essential to their reconstruction. And those terms were that they should repudiate their acts of secession as null and void, acknowledge the Constitutional amendment, and repudiate the Rebel debt. He has been telting the people, during the last two or three weeks, that those States, having complied with those requirements, are now ready to come in; but a disumon Congress is keeping them out of their proper relations to the General Government. The whole thing is a falsehood. Those States have not accepted even his terms. A lew of them ratified the Constitu-tional amendment, but they did it conditionally Some of them have repudiated the Rebel debt; some have not. And so with regard to his other conditions. What one of all his conditions has been adopted by all the States? When the war closed the Rebels liked the Union men all throughout the South. They gladly took them by the hand, and manifested their friendship in divers ways; but for what purpose? to procure heir pardons, to use their influence North to btain the return of their property. They came to Washington in hordes, they stopped up the hotels, they nearly closed the broad avenues of the city in their march to the White House with the view to save their necks; and to-day what do they say and do? No man in the South who has been a Union man dare avow it except at the risk of his life. No man dare appear upon their streets and hoist above him the national flag, without knowing that the very next momen he may receive in his body a builet that will deprive him of life. Free speech is extinct, and if a man freely think there he dare not freely utter his thoughts. He has not made peace, and his plan never can. He may make the South a graveyard for Union men; out he cannot deceive the American people by calling that which is desoration and death, peace. We will accept no such solution of his question. We have an example of the effect of his policy in the terrible scenes at Memphis and the still nore horrible one of New Orleans. And to-day I can relate to you a scene that occurred in any own State. I hold that every human being has a right to worship God in that manner which he deems acceptable to Him. In Shapley's woods, in the lower part of Maryland, the Methodist Church held-and have for years-a campmeeting. A portion of the altar was given up to the colored people. A lot of returned Rebels organized themselves in a band, and with murderous weapous advanced against these people and shot them down as they knelt at the altar of God, white and black. These scenes are occurring all over the South, and yet Audrew Johnson calls that reconciliation, recon

struction! I deny it. (Applause.) The plan of Congress is different. It is that Union men there, white or black, shall have th protection of the law, and that protection shall be ample and in all respects sufficient; and so long as I maintain my position in the Senate of the United States, or in any position, no Rebel State shall find itself possessed of one repre-sentative in the Congress of the United States until that result is secured. (Vociferous applause, cheers, and other signs of approbation.) Daniel Webster said to the New England fisher men, "I will protect you, bob hook and line."
I would protect every man from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, and no Rebel in the and shall dare in violence to disturb a solitary bair upon his head. This plan of President Johnson is no plan at all. (Laughter.) It is an abject surrender of all for which the "Boys in Blue" fought. If the Congress of the United States had accepted any such settlement of this uestion, I would have considered that we had

turned our backs upon the army and navy, Wherefore have we spent five thousand million dollars? Why has the blood of three hundred thousand patriots been poured out in pools on every acre throughout the Southern dominion? If it be for any such miserable settlement of this great question we have achieved, better a thou sund-fold we had not attempted to the unity of this Government; better a thousand fold if we had kept our sons and brothers and fathers at home, and at least lived nappy in our domestic circle; better that we had said to the Rebels in the beginning of the war:-"You have ruled us for thirty years, and again at your behest we will bow our necks, and let you plant your feet upon them " If we had accepted such terms I should have telt myself dishonored, and that the American name was identified with shame, and a great disgrace that any American abroad would assert this to be his country. Congress differed from the President. It may have been because we felt that we had responsibility upon us. Attribute to us what motives you please, good or bad, high or low. We rejused to accept his plan, and we set to work to make one for ourselves. We wanted to find out what the facts were. We appointed a joint committee, consisting of nine members of the House and six from the Senate, and these fitteen are that ter-rible body which the President has characterized as an illegitimate Congress. I don't know whether you have read it: but if you want to and intelligent elegance, read that 22d of February speech of Mr. Johnson's. (Laughter. have been asked a thousand times whether h was drunk when he made that speech. I will illustrate that by a little story. One of the celebrated Smith family on one occasion went with some friends who got a little more than half seas over. The result was that Smith found himself at his own door; after fumbling around for some time, he finally got in, and thought he would go up stars slowly and get into bed without disturb ing his wife. Well, he got in all right, but he was facing his wife; discovering his mistake, he turned about face, but his wife was too quick for him. "At ! Mr. Smith, that wont do; you are drunk clear through." I don't think it is necessary for any one to ask me it Andrew Johnson was drunk when he made that speech. I think he was drunk clear through. (Laughter.) In that speech he denounced the Congress of the United States as usurping the powers of the Government. What were we trying to do? Nothing on earth but to find out the true state of the case, and present to the country the actual condition of the Southern States. After six or eight months, the Committee on Reconstruction having reported, Congress matured a plan which they gave to the country. You know what thes constitutional propositions are. We propose t Settle these questions by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Why? Because we want these issues disposed of forever. (Applause.) We want peace, and, after this bloody war, we don't want again to be called to fight over these old things. (Applause, We want the judgment or the war entered in the true records of the Constitution, so that there can be no question raised in reference to any-thing at all. Andrew Johnson says the Southern States have accepted his terms upon their State Constitutions. These State Constitutions may be repealed to-morrow. (Applause.) Not one of those States dared to submit it to the people, because they know the people of those States are hostile to them, with the single exception of North Carolina, and she rejected it by two thousand majority. Andrew Johnson knows that the people of those States are averse to any settlement of this question. We are willing and anxious to have the restora tion of the Southern States—to have this question settled. We want the security to be an undoubted guarantee. We want the amendment placed in the Constitution by a three-fourths vote, so that no less than three-fourths of all the States can repeal it. Witnout that we have no security I have no doubt that you have all perused these Constitutional amendments, and understand them pretty thoroughly. In Vermont and Maine they have learned to understand it, and after they closed these discussions, rmont moved the previous question and car ried it by twenty-five thousand majority. And ns we say in Congress, when they came to take the vote on the "main question" they didn't even count the opposition. (Applause.) Of the Constitutional amendments, the fourth one secures the public debt, etc. I suppose you people here have a share of Five-twenties, Seven thirties, and other bonds of the Govern-ment. Let the people dispose of the question as they see best. If the Rebels get back into power as they want to, and control the affairs of the nation, you will have to assume three or four thousand millions of the Rebel debt, and the result would be that you would not get the interest on your bonds, and you may rendered worthless; and that they meditate just that thing no man can doubt who reads their papers and talks with their people; but, gentlemen, settle that question for yourselves. I have a farm down in Maryland, and they can't consecute that unless they drive us out. The third pro position (amendment), is that no person shall be entitled to hold office, etc. Now, that don't deprive anybody of voting. The greatest Rebe in the land may vote when this plan which we have suggested is applied. All the Rebels want to hold office; these very men wao orga nized the Rebellion; these very men who have been fighting for the overthrow of this Govern ment for four years, now whine like dogs cause they can't hold the most promuent posi-tions under the Government. Now, as regardquestion of representation, which is the second, it merely says if you do not allow the people to vote, you shan't and won't vote against the people who are allowed to vote. It your white people and your negroes, else of your population are not sufficiently jutelligent to cast a ballot for themselves, a Rebel shall not vote for that man or that man's body. (Applause.) Mayor Monroe and his Thugs of New Orleans shall not have three times the political power of Generals Grant and Sheridan. Now I think this is as plain as plain can be to any man except he is a Now I come to the first section All persons born and naturalized in the United States, etc. That provision was contained the Civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson vetoes it because he made civilized people out Chines and gipsies. The time will come when every

negro will be a citizen of the United States. Reverdy Johnson said that, before the passage of the Civil Rights bill, slavery having been abolished, every freeman was under the law and the Constitution a citizen, and that thing wa We want to relieve that que rom all doubt and uncertainty; and why do we make them citizens? For the express purgosof giving them a position in the courts of the United States. The judges decided that the negro could not have a standing there because he was not a citizen. And why do we do that For no other purpose than to give them the proection of the law.

It does not give them any political right, it merely places them under the agis of the law; and isn't that right? (Applause.) What are your laws for, if they are not to protect weak? The strong don't need the laws. Your millionaire, your man who is able to overturn the Congressional district, and give you a majority one way or the other, he don't want the protection of the law.

It is the humble individual. It is this, more specially, despised race. We want to place these people where they cannot be trampled upon with impunity. We do not deserve to live upon with impunity. We do not deserve to live in a civilized, in a Christian community, if we are not willing to afford protection to every one in the whole land. Mr. Johnson asserts that the South has been reconstructed. The butcheries of the Union men deny it. Take up the news-papers, and you will find this going on to an darming extent.

Men are here to-day, banished from the South by reason of the resentment that these people exercise. The States have proved false to that responsibility which was imposed upon them by law. Therefore it became necessary that another tribunal should assert the right. Is there anything unreasonable, unjust, exacting, malicious, proscriptive in any of these pro-visions? Nothing whatever, except as it is absolutely necessary to protect the union of the

people, and to give us a substantial and lasting

Now we are called upon to decide between these two plans—one the President's, and the other Congress'. Suppose you adopt the President's plan. The States shall have just the same as they have now. Nothing will be setfled; this butchery will go on. This feeling then will grow worse; there will be no power in Congress to check it; will that be peace? Before long this land would be desolated by another war. By settling the question of representation you secure your own debt, do away entirely with the Rebels', and you give protection to life, liberty, and property to every one throughout the South.

The friends of Mr. Johnson say his plan ought to claim great consideration, because it is the same plan that Mr. Lancoln adopted. In Louisiana, those who adouted Mr. Lincoln's plan were such men as Dostie, Hahn, and others. Now we are called upon to decide between

were such men as Dostie, Hahn, and others. Mr. Lincoln himself sent a despatch to Michael Hahn, congratulating him upon being the hrst

Governor of the free State of Louisiana.

They were the men to whom Abraham Linceln committed his power. What does Andrew Johnson do? He hands it over to Mayor Mouroe, to such men as Attorney-General Herron. But when Dostie and the men whom Lincoln pationized met in convention in the city of New Orleans with the view to assert their opinions, Andrew Johnson placed the military power of the United States in the hands of the arrogant Rebels, with a view to their destruction; and they shot them down like dogs in the public streets.

The speaker continued at some length on the issues of the day, and closed his remarks by recuting a piece of poetry, which was received

with applause. General Eaton was then introduced, and spoke at some length. The meeting then adjourned.

### THE AUTUMNAL MODES

THE FASHIONS FOR THE FALL

Hats, Bonnets, Chapeaux, and Mutton Pies More Diminutive than Ever-Dresses that will be All the Rage-"The Shorter the Better!"-New Styles of Robes, Basques, Mantilias, Coats, Jackets, Etc.-Coronal Ornaments, Veils, Head-Dresses, EIC.

Herbert Spencer says whoever has studied to physiognomy of public meetings cannot fail to have remarked a connection between demo cratic opinions and peculiarities of costume their individual oddities and tendencies break ng out in wide-awake hats, curious ways arting the bair, astonishing shirt collars, and ther evidences of enlightened intelligence, and desire to break away from the trammels of in-hien and conventionalism.

If this interence be correct, there is very little of the old genutue democracy of feeling left in this country, especially among the female part of it; for fassion is more than ever their rod, and conventionalism the call before which they

In fact, we are beginning now, for the first time, to have a large privileged class whose word is law, and whose example, closely modelled upon the latest European advices, is

authority.

This class is exercised at present upon the bject or "full" dress, which means half dress. The truth is, we have never quite come up to time on the subject of full dress in this country. Many of our wealthy families have retained ideas of old-tashioned simplicity, or a spice of prodery obtained from some New England ancestry, which kept them within certain bounds and exercised an influence upon others.

This influence is, however, rapidly dying out, as in addition to the privileged class we have a travelled class, who know what is what and what is due to certain circumstances, and have come home with the determination of raising

the tone of American society.

It is therefore highly probable that during the coming winter we shall be better dressed that is to say, more dressed or less dressed -than we have ever been before, and certainly more correct and conventional.

But what has all this to do with the opening? Well, about as much as the opening has to do with lashions. "Opening day" furnishes an oc-casion for a fashion article, but it is hardly at the opening that we should expect to find

When fashions are to be seen in the shops they cease to be fashions with the excusive and ourely fashionable class of the community. But the bonnets, tell as of the

## NEW BONNETS.

says some impatient feminine reader. Dearest little Miss Lucifer, we are going to do so, and to commence in the regular orthodox style, we must say something of the "opening" itself.
It is the custom now among the best houses to ssue cards of invitation. This is done to exclude the poorer city professionals, who are unable to buy original patterns, and therefore lepend upon the ideas they carry away with them from the opening. Of course, the rule is not very stringent, and though suspected per-sons are sometimes given the cold shoulder, they

are rarely absolutely excluded. As to the bonnets (we are coming to them now), there was never greater uncertainty about them. The styles displayed are nearly all small, simply crowns, with a rim, some round, some square, some oval, some bent to the shape of the op of the head, when the hair is arranged en asse, back and front.

High Parisian authorities assert, however, hat these styles are not now obtaining abroad that they cannot and will not last through the season, except for opera or evening wear, and that the new promenade bonnets will be much

larger and more distinctive.

The latest styles received bear out this assertion. The "Tallien," the "Mezzaro," and the "Eugenie," made by the milliners to the Empress, are distinctly larger, and very peculiar, quite unlike any other that we have seen.

The "Tallien" is of turquoise blue velvet, with round perked-up brim, which reminds one or the prints of the bonnets worn fifty years ago, only it is smaller. The crown and curtain are both well defined; across the top of the former a wide blonde scarf is passed, which descends low; and on one side of this a pearl buckle fastens a small white ostrich plume. A small pearl net covers the cape at the back, and the front is ornamented with pearls and pearl pen-

The "Eugenie" is the "Empire," so transformed that only an intimate acquaintance would recognize it. The brim is somewhat smaller, and more round and flaring, something like the "Tallien;" the crown is rather larger, and the cape is cut out like a crescent and set up round it, so as to surmount the chigaon. If the bonnet is of black velvet, the cape may be lined with scarlet, or any bright contrasting color, and ornamented with jet, or it may be ornamented with jet exclusively, all black bon-nets being this season considered highly distinguished

The "Mezzaro" is named after the head-dress of the Neapolitan women, which it resembles. It has a "Marie Stuart" front of black lace, bound with velvet, and ornamented and surrouded with real lace, which falls over chignon, in the same way that the square Italian head-dresses are worn upon the stage, the square of the bonnet being only smaller than that of the original head-dress. The ornaments consist of black real lace barbes, and a bright black head of a bird on the side of the crown, with a white aigrette springing out of

The "Lambelle" in black lace, black velvet, and fine jet, is a very good style for fall wear; it is ornamented with handsome jet chains, or with side "wings" of black lace, which form a drapery about the face, and are used as a sub-

stitute for veils, neither the long veil nor the round veil taking kindly to the small bonnet.

Another very pretty "Lamballe" for fall wear is of white Italian straw, edged with black lace, and ornamented with a wreath of small white daisies, mounted on black velvet, and having long, slender jet chains to fall over the

having long, slender jet chains to fall over the chignon, and as a necklace.

One of the prettiest of the small styles of the season is the "Chignon." It is a crown like the "Lamballe," bent to the head and shaped exactly the same, front and back. It is very simple, yet very preity, and stylishly ornamented with bandeaus and jet or pearl ornaments, the bandeau at the back forming an ornamental comb, and not intertering with the arrangement of the hair. There were very preity all black and all white bonnets at this pretty all black and all white bonnets at tass house; the black bonnets covered with fine jet, the white bonners with delicate marabout,

with the smallest of white irosted flowers. The flowers, by-the-way, are small this season. although they are often used en masse. The large single flower or leaf, spread out so as to cover up the whole bonnet, is not now seen; but instead, dalaies, forget-me-nots, and fine jet flowers are used as wreaths, and small leaves are put together in a dahlia pattern, to form the centre of a crown, and three deep to form the edge or border to a bonnet.

The "Catalan" is simply a square crown with a rim, and is used mainly for evening and reception bonnets. The crown may be velvet, or tuile, of black lace covered with jet, or white lace sprinkled with crystal, but it is always the rim upon which the ornaments are placed. An edge, finished with jet tringe, is very pretty; or a marabout tringe for an evening bonnet. Nothing can be softer or more becoming than a shower of marabout falling over the back of white lace bonnet.

White opera cloaks, trimmed with black, are to be ashionable this season, and to wear with them there are lovely white "Catalans" of tulle, puffed, ornamented with a blonde scarf, and a wreath and beneiton of small fine jet flowers, the benoiton reaching to the shoulder.

#### THE "BENOITON,"

This term was at first understood to mean only the chaines which, in jet, in sleel, in silver, in gilt, in everything which could be pressed into the service, have been recently introduced for ornamenting bonnets, head-dresses, and even jackets, cloaks, and dresses. The style pro mised to become so soon common that, without such an impetus as it has received from the production of La Famille Benoiton, it would probably have aied out. Now, however, it promises to have as great a vogue here, for one season at least, as it had in Paris, and will nudoubtedly soon achieve a much wider significance, not an exaggeration of dress or manner, but will hereafter be, even to the very boys in

the street, a benoiton.

In the meantime, a benoiton holds the situation, and must, for the present, carry everything with the power of its novelty and picturesque effects—the fashion we mean, not the play—though that also will doubtless achieve he same.

#### THE SHORT DRESS.

This is the greatest novelty of the season. It commins to be seen whether it will find the same avor in the eyes of the American indies that it as already in the eyes of the gay Paris ennes.

The principal objection to it here will be that is only designed for the street, and is not raceful in the house: this, in our opinion, is a recommendation. One of the faults of our style of dressing is its mixed character, its want of distinctiveness and adaptation to separate

Half the women wear the same dress in the street that they wear in the drawing-room; sometimes trailing, sometimes caught up with some one of the half dozen contrivances for raising ladies' dresses, but, either way, inevitably spoiling it. A neat short dress, similar to the morels we have seen, is surely a great im-provement on this method, or rather want of method, and is not only convenient, but in quiet colors, with accurately fitting gloves, and nandsome dark bottines, is immersely becoming to all but very tall women.

It is bad taste to make such a costume striking or theatrical by much contrast of color, and artistes of the best taste would object to it.
What is quite allowable at a seaside wateringplace would subject the wearer to very unpieasant imputations in our city.

To the short dress, as a short dress, however,

no objection can be made. The petticoat is the same length as ever, and is not revealed to such an extent as it is frequently by "looping up." Moreover, it saves all the trouble, the waste of material, the risk of tearing and spoiling by hooks, pins, cords, rings, and the like, not to mention the accidents of hitching up the dress here, and dropping it down there—and often dragging it, so that the skeleton hoop, instead of the pretty petticoat, stands revealed.

The most useful short dresses are made of

Scotch winsey, the skirt gored and cut out in vandykes, or trimmed with several rows of carrow jet braid, over a petticoat simulated by a deep braid of the same material, put upon twilled cotton, and finished round the bottom with a flat quilling or pleating, put on with a broader braid than that upon the upper skirt The body is not cht in one with the skirt, but has a little polka attached, which is cut out in short, square lapels, and bound with galloon or braid. A short sac-paletot is trimmed with one row of the broader braid, band of the same upon the top and bottom of the sleeves, and ins at the pack. This completes the tollette. Very little material is required for a short gored dress, especially if the petticoat is simulated in some other color.

Grey short dress, with a blue petticoat boxpleated, is a good combination; or brown with green, and black, or black with black and carlet, or green with purple and black.

THE "PEPLUM." This introduction of a new, or revival of an old style, is sufficiently recent to be called a novelty. The name itself, since it is derived from the resemblance of the modern to the ancient Greek garment, suggests its prominent peculiarities to every one, those who are not very well read in antique costumes being still

amiliar with the pepuim upon the stage.

At first it was simply a revival of the classic model, and was belted in with a broad band, and clasped down upon the shoulders, after the most approved antique fashion; but by this time the a has been so varied and modified that it is difficult to tell what is meant by the word and what is not.

As a general rule, however, if a dressmaker asks you if you want a "peplum" to your dress, ou may understand that it is a sort of short apper skirt, open at the sides, and cut in very deep points; if a "peplum" basquine, that it is a ight-atting basquine, with a skirt open at the sides and the back, cut in very deep, sharp ciuts, and belted in at the waist.

The peplum skirts are very ashionable with rich gored dresses; they are attached to a waistband, which is fastened on one side with a

A very rich dress made recently was of "Giraffe" satin, a color resembling "coffee and cream," but with a more decided tinge of amber in it. It was cut gored, with a train at least a yard and a half long, and had a peplum attached, with exceedingly long and slender points. The dress was cut in the Princesse style, and the eams were covered with leaves of black Chuny lace, which graduated in size, growing very small as they approached the top. The cost, of course, was enormous, but the effect was very In addition, the peplum and the tops of the sleeves were organized with narrow, rich black'silk tringe, dropped with jet, and with a

The inventor of the dress "elevator" has in The inventor of the dress "clevitor" has introduced a new article for looping up ladies dresses—a "Benoitoh" looper, very simple, very efficient, and very ornamental, which ladies can use who still loop up their dresses.

use who still loop up their dresses.

The peplum basquines are only suited to fall wear, as they cannot be made large, or in any thick material. They are newest and prettiest in black cashmere, or in heavy black armure silk, the cashmere dotted with beads and edged with narrow jet fringe, the silk dotted or not with beads, but ornamented with rich silk fringe, dropped with jet, and handsome jet or

Abroad, poppy red is worn, dotted with black beads, and lined with black silk; black cash-mere is also lined with red sils; but such con-

trasts, for out-door garments, are not admired

'POLAR BEAR" CLOAKS. The new cloakings for the coming winter season are all of the Polar bear order, tafted half an inch thick, and very soft and warm. They are not adapted to either round cloaks or tight-titting garments, and can only be made

into coats or loose paletots, and only trimmed with the most extravagant of buttons. The latest fashion in buttons is to represent upon them horses' heads, dogs' heads, and also sometimes the whole animal. The bear, having received its share or patronage among the rest, her given the name to the shaggy coats and sacks of thick white and light buffed cloth,

which are henceforth to be known as "Polar bear cloaks." These cloths are very expensive, \$15 and \$18 per yard, but they are wide, and so, fortunately, it does not take many yards to make a closk. The "Alpine" closking is beautiful; it is of thick white wool, or striped is colors, blue or ceruse, and is used only for opera closks, or in all white, for carriage paletots.

Opera cloaks will generally be made round, but a few will have something of the sack shape, and be endowed with sleeves, which, whether tight or loose, or open or hanging, or what net, are always in "rull dress" a nuisance and an incumbrance; and as full dress is to be the order this season at the opera we beg for a remission of the sleeve, and adherence to the cir-cular shape, which, when of a moderate length, is more convenient than any other. The soft white "Alpine" cloth is very light, notwith-standing the thickness of its texture, and beau-tifully becoming, infinitely more so than the smooth, flat-surfaced, white merino.

Even the winter cleass are not long this season, and some are very peculiar in shape. French pattern cloaks are, many of them, shorter on the back than at the sides, are cut out in square or pointed teeth upon the edge, and are, especially the expensive velvet cloaks,

a mass of embroidery.

A novelty in smaller garments consists of a Greek jacket in white cloth, with a surface of satin. It was short at the back, but still shorter in the front, and cut out in square teeth, bound with black silk braid. The sleeves were long, wide at the bottom, and out in a deep point, and edged also with the teeth above mentioned. Across the top the arm-holes were cut out in the same way, and the sleeves were buttoned to them, teeth meeting teeth, with a fastening of large, pear-shaped iet buttons, also used for fastening down the front. The sleeves could, of course, be taken off if required, and the jacket worn "sleeveless."

GORED DRESSES. More dresses are worn gored, and dresses are more goted than ever. Every tresh moduca-tion tends to contract the circumference and ncrease the length and apparent height. Nearly all the trimmings are vertical, sometimes cover ing the seams; others occupying the spaces between the seams, with pregular lines ascending from the bottom, or with something in the form of sashes descending from the top.

Thick cords are still worn round the bottom of the skirt, although they have partly given place to narrow bordering of veive; or satin and to fleunces, which are just beginning to make their appearance again. Indeed, it is said that the short narrow skirts, the one or two flounces, and the frilled elbow sleeve of thirty or forty years ago, are what we have got to look forward to. It so, the sooner we set up a standard of fashion of our own the better.

We do not believe it, however; the Empress Eugenie is a weman of too much taste to adopt a costome so vile, and has recently taken the

most decided ground in favor of common sense and simplicity of attire.

It is a fact, however, that all the old-fashioned colors have been ravived, blue, black, teagreen, bottle-green, and suuf-colored brown. The richest materials are imported this season in these colors, magnificent gros grain, satin, and satin cashmere.

Imported robes for carriage dresses and dinner tollettes are of black gros grain, superbly embroidered in silk and iet, or of rich silk in colors, embroidered to represent Cluny lace in barbes and other designs.

### CLUNY LACE.

Even an incomplete article on fashion must not entirely neglect so important an element as this beautiful labric has become. In the finer qualities it is used for the trimming of the richest dresses, for the making of chemisettes, little sleeve jackets, and exquisite articles of lingerie; in the coarser patterns for trimming undercloth no skirts, and uses innumerable. Of coarse, like all good things, it has many cheap imitations, which do not possess the excellence of the original; but persons who buy imitations do not

The "Shakespeare" collar (pointed in front) in Cluny lace, is the favorite one of the season. It deserves to be popular, it is so pretty, and so universally becoming. It also costs so little as to be within the reach of everybody's purse.

## CRINOLINE,

notwithstanding the attacks made upon it during the past season, still reigns triumphant, and will, until some better substitute than any vet offered is invented. Of the many different manufactures now in market, the "Duplex Elliptic," manniactured by Wests, Bradley, & Cary, is conceded to be the best, combining, as it does, grace, flexibility, symmetry, and the capacity to wear well. The "Empress Trail," for full dress occasions, and the "Pride of the World," driving, shopping, and general house use, are the skirts most in vogue.



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